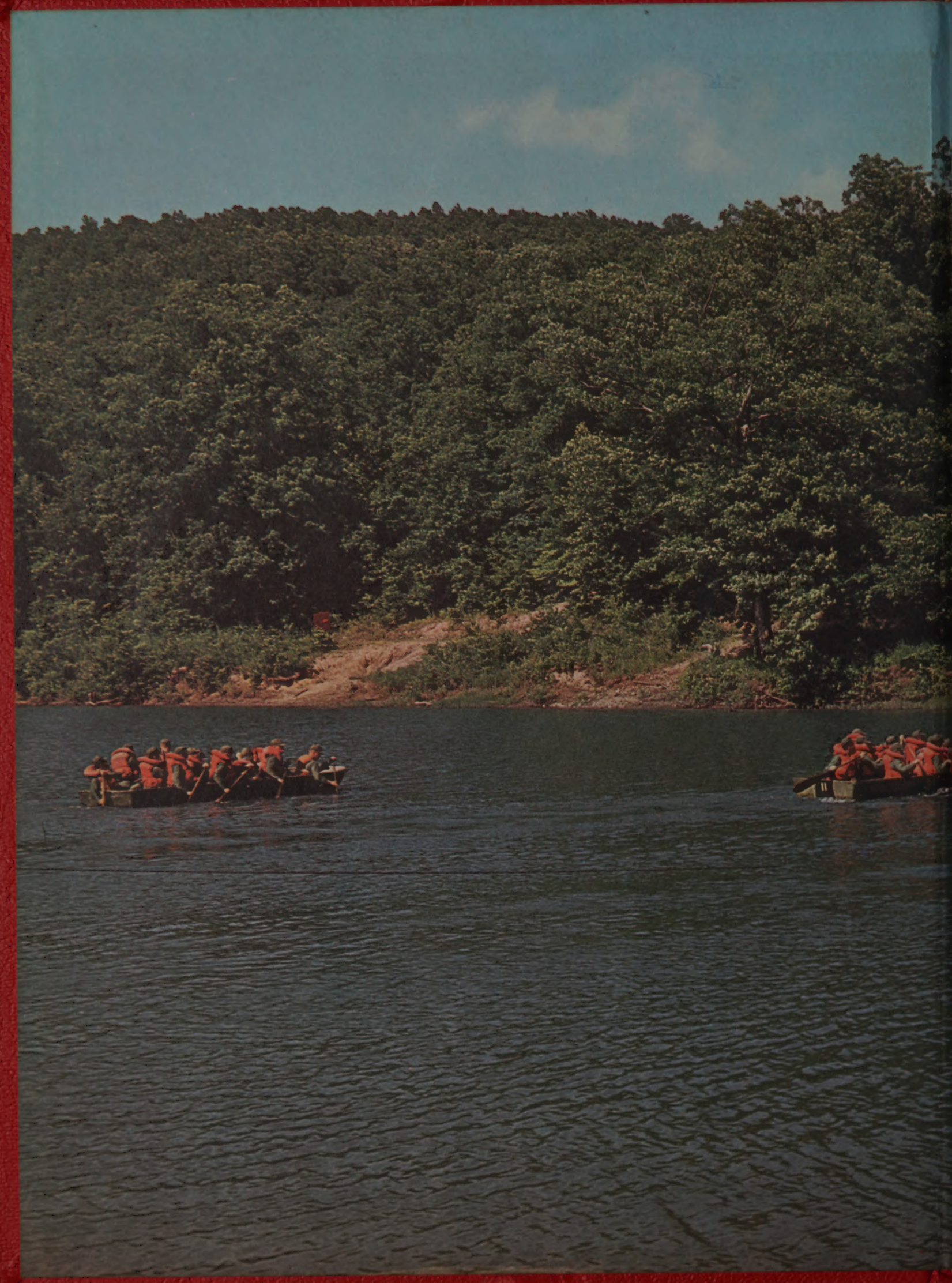
COMPANY D
THIRD BATTALION
FIRST BRIGADE
16 DECEMBER 1966

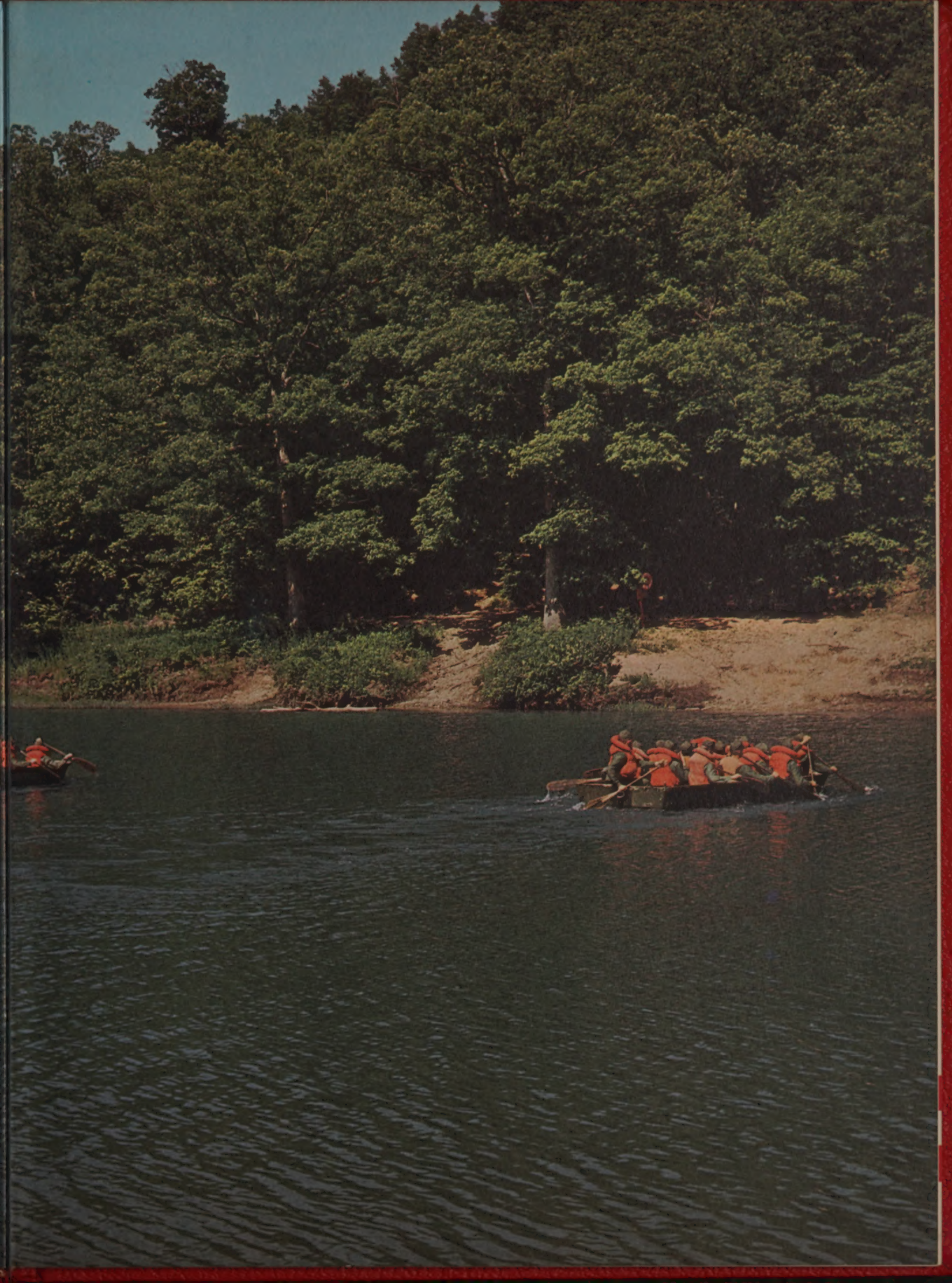
U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER

AIT

FORT LEONARD WOOD

MISSOURI





U. S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Color painting courtesy of the National Guard Bureau

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The Story of FORT LEONARD WOOD

FORT LEONARD WOOD, the nation's largest engineer training center, covers 71,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest in the Missouri Ozarks, southwest of St. Louis. Activated in 1940, the Fort was named in honor of Major General Leonard Wood who won the Medal of Honor for action in the campaign against the Apache Indian Chieftain, Geronimo.

Only a handful of officials were on hand December 1940 to witness the ground breaking ceremonies. On that day, an unknown soldier of a huge construction Army turned the first shovelfull of dirt for the construction of the nation's largest engineer training center, a post that has trained thousands of fighting men.

The mud was terrific—so bad as to give the budding camp nationwide publicity. But the excavators and the wielders of hammer, trowel and saw surged on in their work. Almost all workers lived off the post. In spite of all the difficulties the work proceeded at a furious pace and was virtually completed the middle of May.

With the completion of the $40,000,000 fort and the 22 mile railroad leading to it, trainees began coming in full speed.

From the early part of 1941 until the post closed in 1946, Fort Leonard Wood trained some 300,000 fighting men. Such famous divisions as the 6th, 8th, 75th. 97th, and the 70th trained here during World War II.

During the years the fort lay dormant, only a handful of groundkeepers were on the premises.

The business of activating an Army post started all over again for Fort Leonard Wood in 1950, shortly after the American troops began fighting in Korea.

This time, Fort Leonard Wood supported the 6th Armored Division engaged in replacement training rather than a procession of divisions being trained for combat.

On 16 March 1956 the 6th Armored Division was inactivated and replaced with the United States Army Training Center, Engineer. The Secretary of the Army signed the order 21 March 1956 making Fort Leonard Wood a permanent installation.

The essence of Fort Leonard Wood is best described by the word "training." The fort gives recruit basic training, common and engineer specialist training and combat engineer training.

Among the specialized types of training soldiers can get at the fort are construction; machinery and earth moving equipment operation and maintenance; structural steel and sheet metal working; plumbing; carpentry; electrical installation and many other specialties.

PASSING IN REVIEW

POST HEADQUARTERS

A Message to the AIT Graduates...
from the Commanding General

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER AND FORT LEONARD WOOD
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI 65473

Congratulations, Combat Engineer Soldier!

You have successfully completed the intensive Engineer AIT training program required of each individual in order to graduate to the ranks of the best trained, best equipped, and best informed Engineer Soldiers in the history of our modern Army.

In accomplishing the transformation from basic training, you have attained proficiency in advanced individual engineer skills which will enable you to successfully perform in combat engineer units which are serving as members of a combined arms team in the defense of our nation and the free world.

As you move on to your assignments, the officers and men of your cadre are proud of you. You have proven yourself in the trials and pressures of AIT training. You have developed your mind and body, and accepted the challenge of soldiers before you to be prepared to make whatever sacrifices are necessary in preserving freedom and the dignity of the individual.

Combat Engineers who recently completed AIT with the 1st Engineer Training Brigade are already making sacrifices to preserve freedom in Viet Nam. In a letter to me regarding these replacements an Engineer Battalion Commander states: "The caliber of individuals from your command has exceeded our expectations ... The better trained individual arriving creates an image that the Engineers "can do" anything since we find your replacements better qualified ..." You, as the most recent Combat Engineer graduate from this command, must continue to maintain this image and standard of performance.

To each of you I extend my congratulations and best wishes for your continuing success in the years ahead.

T. H. LIPSCOMB
Major General, USA
Commanding

Major General
T. H. Lipscomb
Commanding General

Thomas Heber Lipscomb was born in Lexington, Mississippi, on December 11, 1912. He graduated from West Point (Mississippi) High School and attended Mississippi A and M College one year before receiving an appointment to the United States Military Academy where he graduated in 1934. Prior to World War II, his assignments included duties with the New Orleans Engineer District; troop duty with the 3d Infantry Division; and the staff and faculty of the U. S. Army Engineer School. In 1938, he received his Master of Science degree in Engineering from Cornell University. He is a graduate of the Engineer School; Command and General Staff College; the Air War College; and the National War College.

During World War II, he was Engineer Combat Battalion Commander and later G3 of the 86th Infantry Division in 1942 and 1943. In 1944, he went to the European Theater as Commander of the 1131st Engineer Combat Group and served with the XXII and XXI Corps in England and Germany. He was assigned in 1945 to the Army Ground Forces, where he assisted in supervising the demobilization of forces and the reorganization of the Army.

In 1947, he commanded the 937th Aviation Engineer Group in an expedition to Greenland, Labrador, and Baffin Island to re-establish the United States Air Forces World War II foothold in the Arctic.

General Lipscomb was next assigned to the Joint Military Mission for Aid to Turkey. He established an Engineer School for the Turkish Army, and supervised the reorganization, re-equipping, and training of the Turkish Corps of Engineers. In 1950, he became the District Engineer of the Portland Engineer District.

In 1954, General Lipscomb was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers, as Chief of the Plans Division. In 1958, he became Engineer of the Eighth United States Army and United States Forces Korea, and served as a member of the United Nations Military Armistice Commission. For his direction in flood rescue operations, which saved hundreds of lives, he was awarded the Ulchi Medal with Silver Star by the Republic of Korea. In 1959, he became Division Engineer, North Atlantic Division, New York, where he supervised military and civil construction in the North Atlantic states, the Azores, Iceland, Greenland, and Northeastern Canada. In 1962, he was assigned as Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Requirements of the Combat Developments Command, Department of the Army.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Ulchi Medal (Korea) with Silver Star.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a registered professional engineer. General Lipscomb is married to the former Louise Heiss and has three children.

In September 1965, General Lipscomb was assigned as Commanding General of the US Army Training Center and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Brigadier General
F. W. Collins
Deputy Commanding General

Fred W. Collins was born in Baxley, Georgia on 15 April 1916. He graduated from the University of Georgia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1938. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve on 18 July 1938, after his graduation from college. He began his active military career in July 1939 when he was ordered to active duty with the 8th Infantry Regiment at Fort Screven, Georgia. In the summer of 1940 he was transferred with the 8th Infantry Regiment from Fort Screven to Fort Benning, and later to Fort Gordon and Fort Dix. He sailed overseas with the 8th Infantry Regiment in January 1944.

At the time of the Normandy Invasion, World War II, he was Executive Officer of the 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment and landed with the assault forces on "D Day" at Utah Beach. On 5 August he assumed command of the 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry and participated in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Ardennes Campaigns.

In September of 1945 General Collins was transferred from the 8th Infantry Regiment to the War Department General Staff. In June of 1946 he was reassigned to the U. S. Forces Austria, and was assigned duty with the Allied Commission for Austria.

In August, 1949, he returned to the United States to attend the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon graduation in July of 1950, he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, J-2 (Intelligence), Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

On 11 September 1953 he returned overseas to attend the United Kingdom's Joint Service Staff College, located in Buckinghamshire, England. On 20 April 1954 he was reassigned to Headquarters, U. S. European Command at Camp Des Loges near Paris, France. He served with this Headquarters as a staff officer in the Policy Branch of the J-3 Division until 31 July 1956, when he returned to the United States to attend the National War College.

Upon graduation from the National War College in July of 1957, General Collins was transferred to the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas. Initially, he served as a Brigade Commander. On 15 January 1958 he assumed command of the 1st Battle Group, 16th Infantry.

In January 1959, General Collins was transferred from the 1st Division to Korea where he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division and assumed command of the 1st Battle Group, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division.

In March of 1960 he returned to the United States and was assigned to Headquarters, U. S. Continental Command, located at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he served as Chief of the Plans and Operations Division.

On 1 July 1963, he assumed duty as Chief, National Security Agency, Europe, and served in that capacity until March 1966.

Effective 15 April, 1966, Brigadier General Fred W. Collins assumed the duties of Deputy Commanding General, USATC and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Medal (second Oak Leaf Cluster), the Purple Heart, the Distinguished Unit Citation, and the Croix de Guerre avec Etoile de Vermeil. His service medals include the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the European, African, Middle East Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Army Occupation Medal (Germany). His badges are the General Staff Identification Badge and the Combat Infantry Badge.

MAIN POST EXCHANGE

NEW BARRACKS

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

1ST ETB BARRACK COMPLEX

BOAK DENTAL CLINIC

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD ARMY HOSPITAL

POST EXCHANGE DRIVE-IN

POST CHAPEL

1ST ETB CHAPEL

RELIGION

There are thirteen chapels and five chapel facilities on the post where services are conducted for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel.

The religious services at the chapels approximate those of civilian churches and synagogues and provide many opportunities for participation of military personnel and dependents on the post. In addition to services held for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel, special Greek Orthodox, Lutheran, Episcopal, Christian Science and Latter Day Saints are conducted.

NEW BARRACK COMPLEX FOR TRAINEES

LIEBER HEIGHTS RESIDENTIAL AREA, FT. LEONARD WOOD

RECREATION

399TH ARMY BAND

start of ait

map reading

rigging

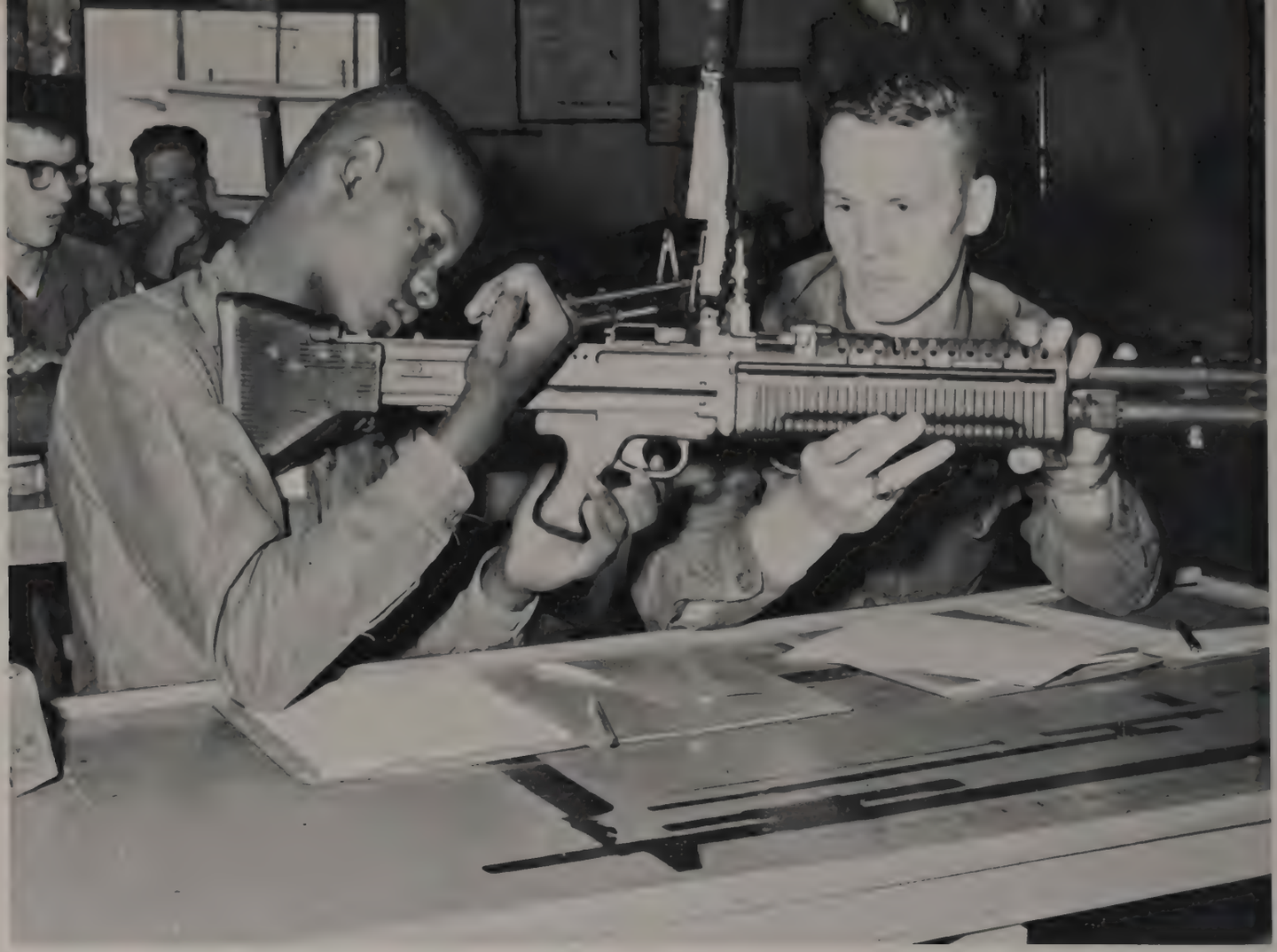
2

engineer tools

expedient roads

m-79 grenade launcher

2



m-60 machine gun

6

3.5 rocket launcher

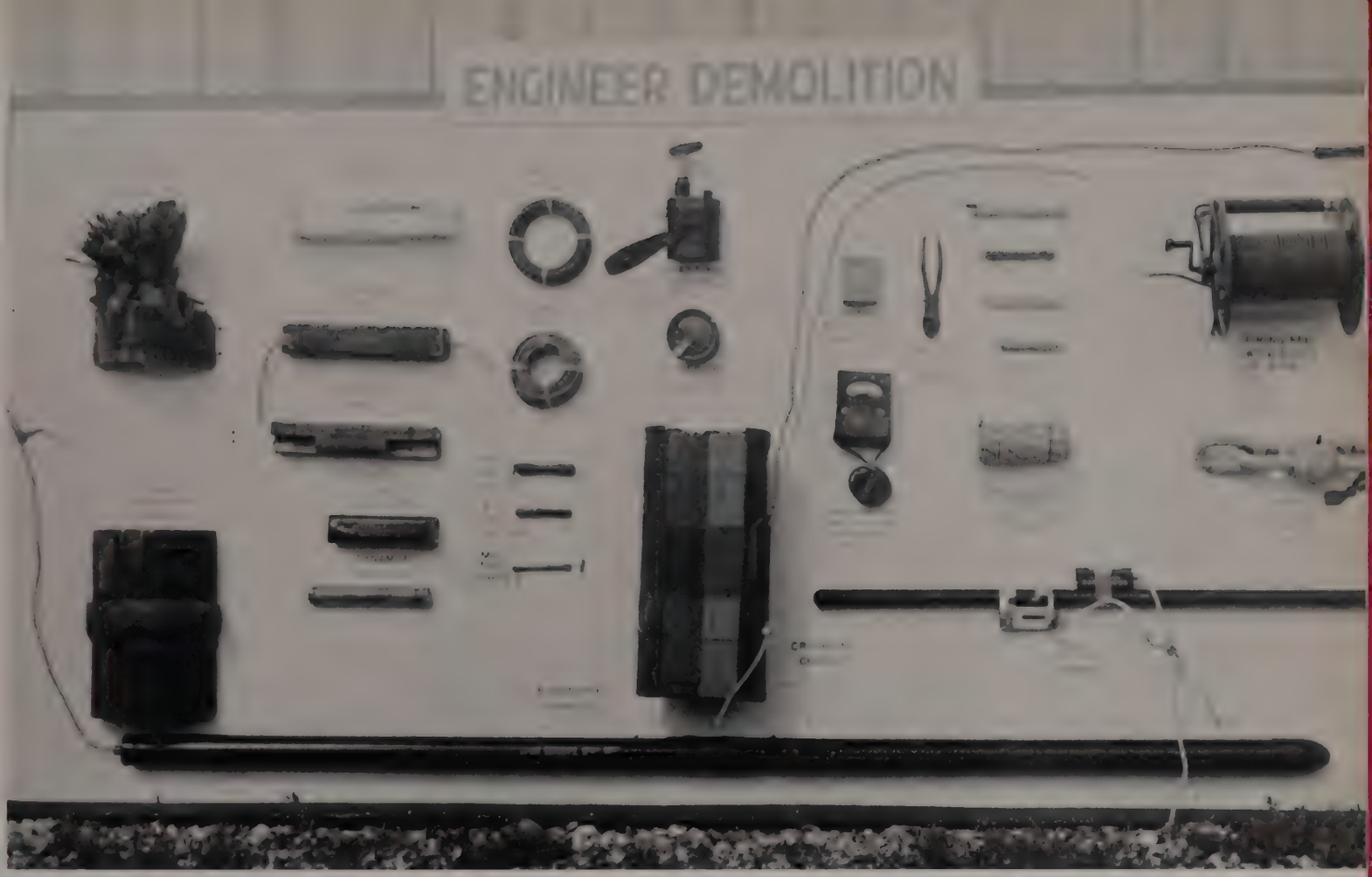
timber bridges

hasty obstacles & field fortifications

SCOTT

camouflage

panel bridges



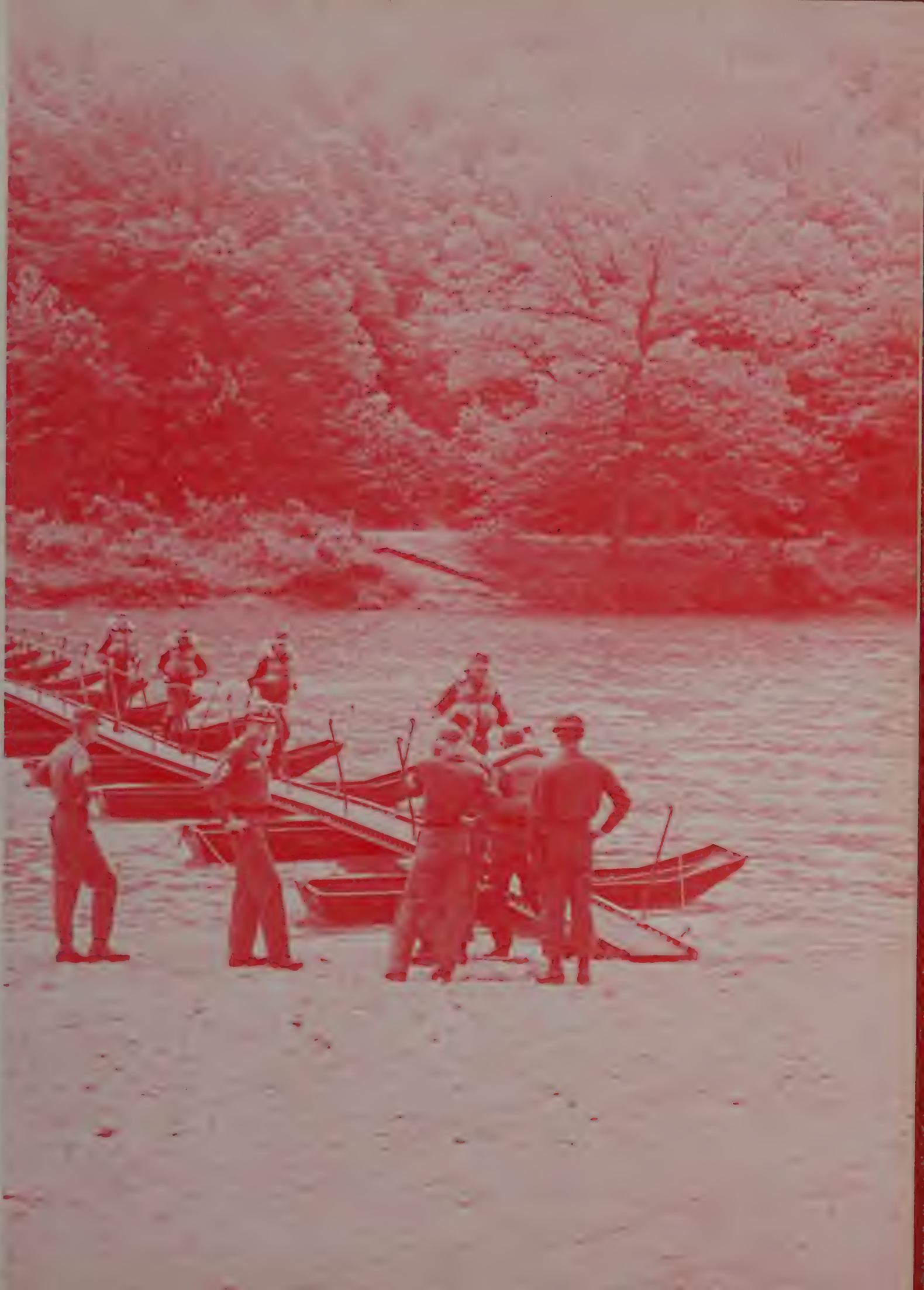
explosives & demolitions

land mine warfare

tactical training

expedient rafts

floating bridges



proficiency testing

U.S. ARMY

weekends on post

belt line

parades & graduation

departing

FIRST TRAINING BRIGADE

LTC P. F. Carroll
Battalion Commander

R. T. Frisby
Battalion Sergeant Major

1LT G. S. Fowkes
Company Commander

2LT B. L. Hartke
Company Officer

THIRD BATTALION

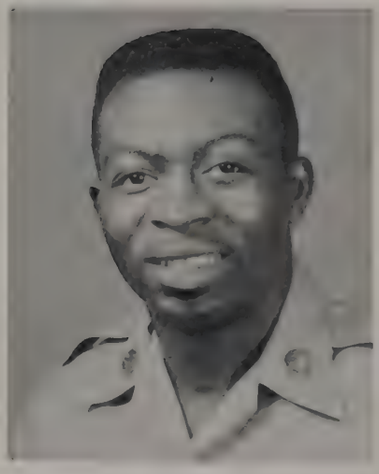
COMPANY D

Commenced Training:
31 October 1966

Completed Training:
16 December 1966

J. Herndon
First Sergeant

W. F. Montague
Field First Sergeant



Lee Purdie
Platoon Sergeant

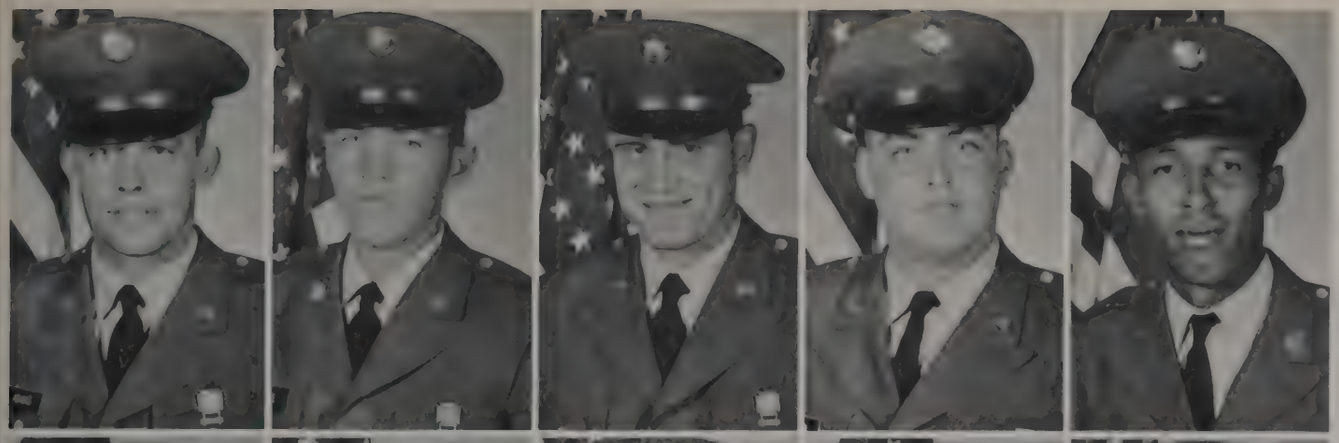
F. J. Bode
Platoon Sergeant

C. Duree
Platoon Sergeant

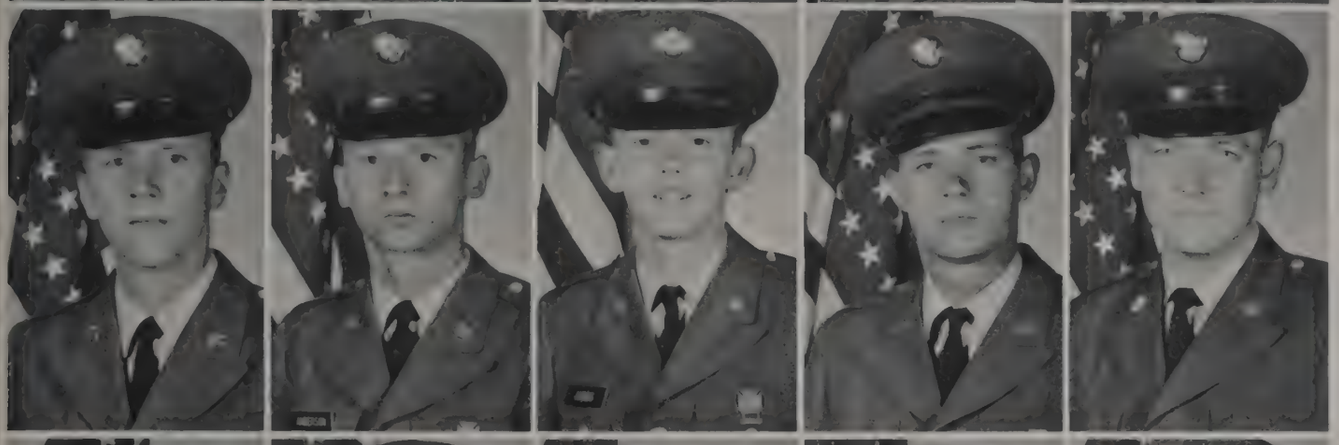
J. L. Smith
Platoon Sergeant

H. T. Smith
Platoon Sergeant

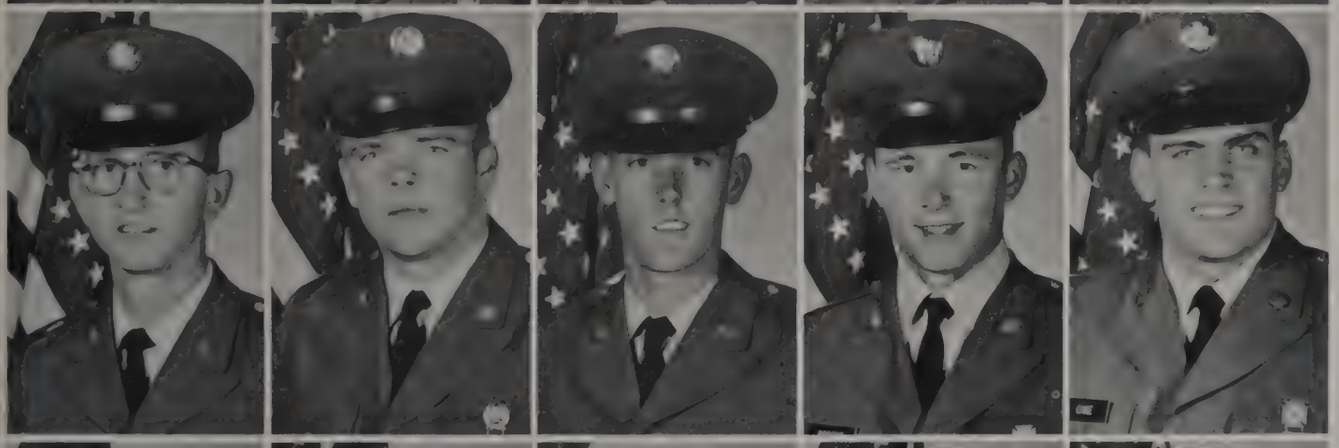
K. L. Dickhute
Supply Sergeant



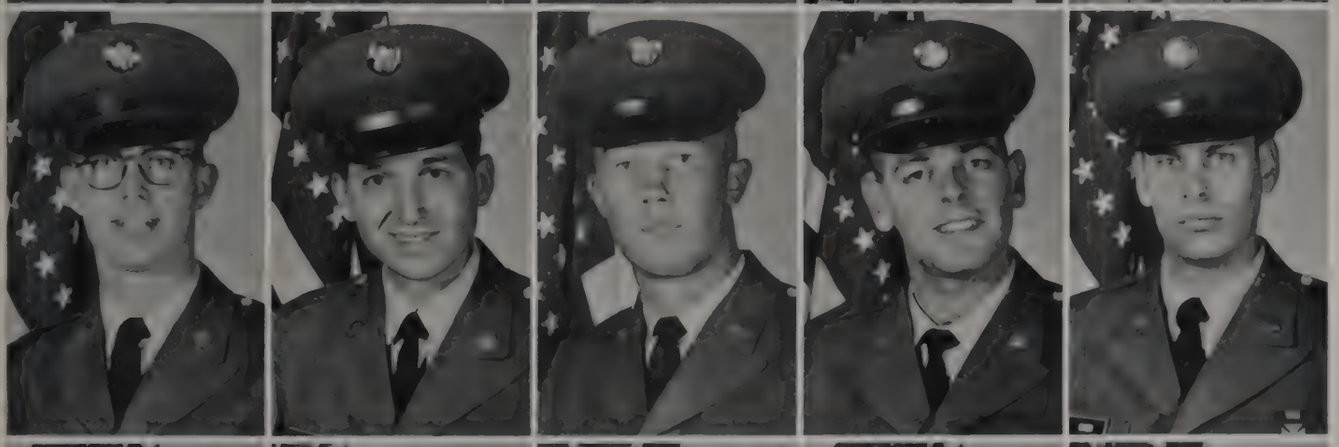
Daniel L. Adams
Roy G. Agee
John L. Alberta
David F. Allen
Gray L. Allen, Jr.



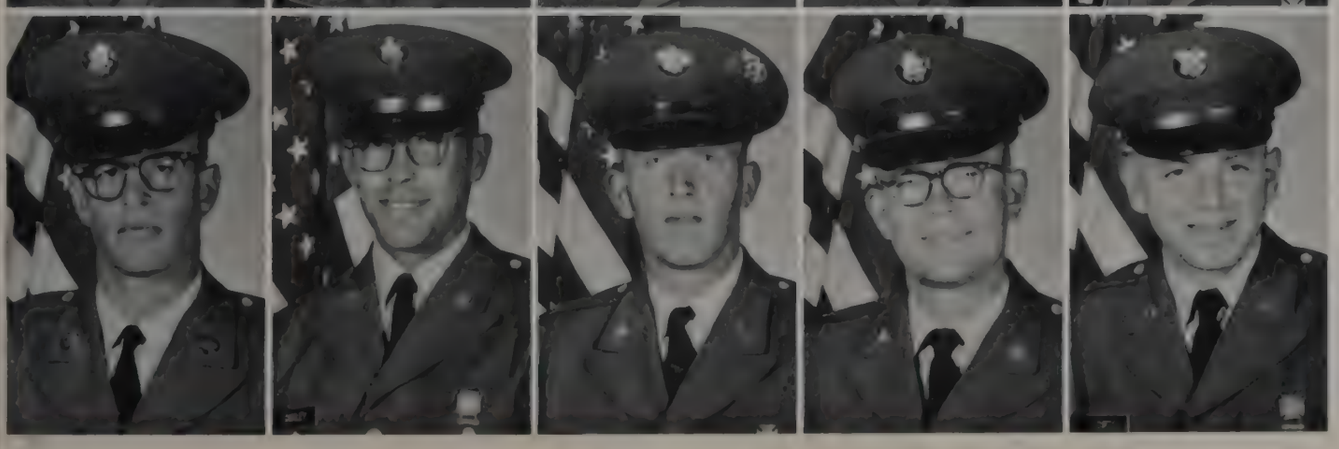
M. L. Alsterlund
Robert Anderson
Allen J. Andes
Albert W. Ayres
Kenneth W. Beals



Milton Bevington
Wilbur L. Bins
Ralph S. Bostic
Jeffrey M. Brooks
Edward H. Cake

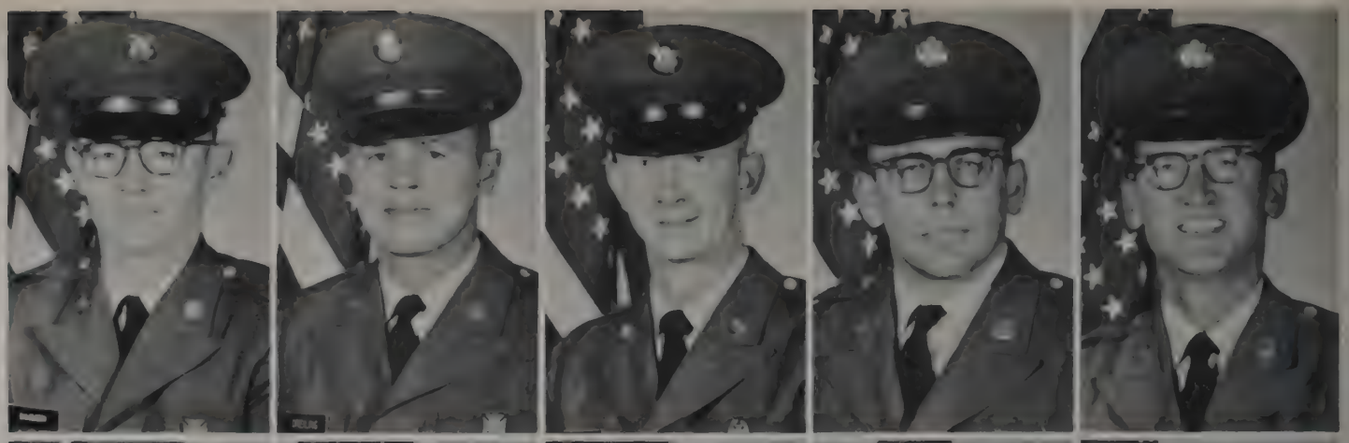


Henry Carpenter
Ralph P. Casale
Dwight D. Casper
Fernando Castro
Peter L. Cohen



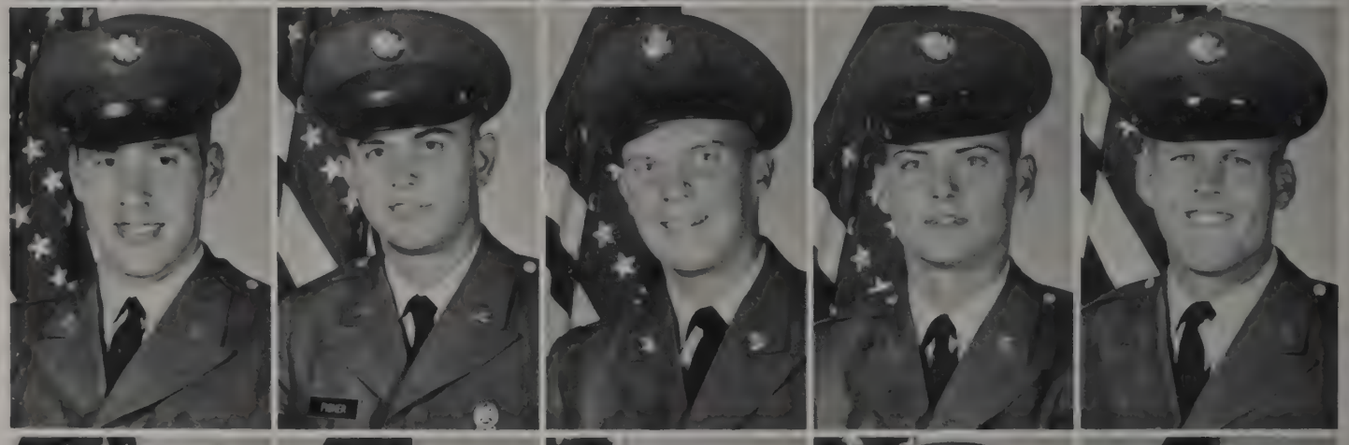
Richard B. Cohn
Kenneth D. Conley
Larry D. Conley
J. L. Cratseberg
Gary R. Curtis

Raymond Dalgiesh
James P. Dreiling
C. Dunn, Jr.
Edwin L. Dye
Harry E. Dziak



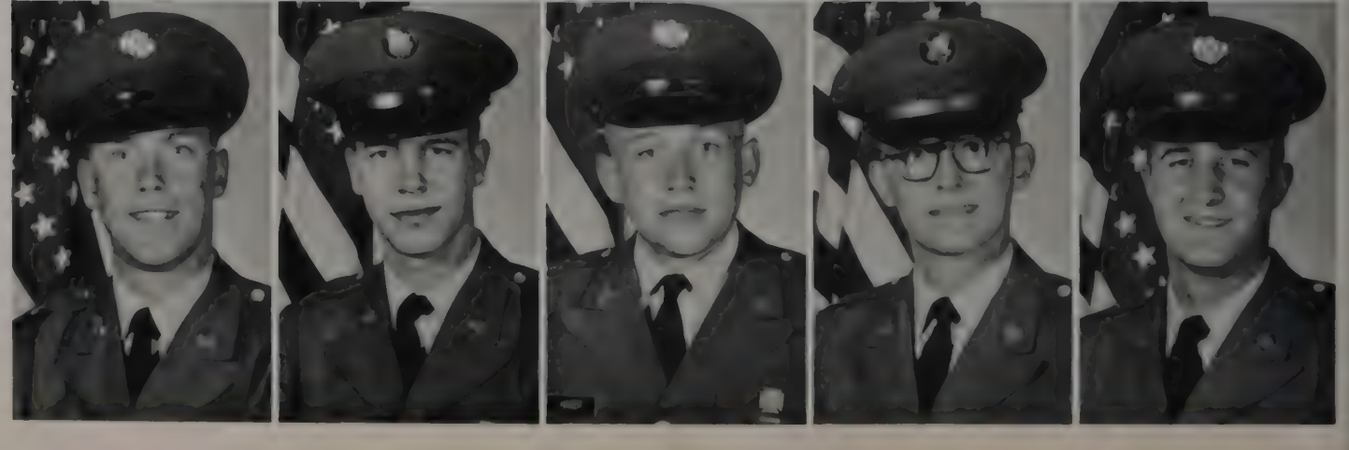
Ronald L. Earl
John T. Effinger
David P. Endes
David A. Esbrook
Alex R. Febrero

James C. Ferguson
Richard L. Fisher
Daniel Fjellman
Frank D. Frazer
Jerry D. Frith



David Fullingim
Henry A. Fuoss
Donald R. Garner
William Gaskalia
Joe D. Gibbon

Walter M. Goebel
Daniel Gruender
George J. Hager
Frank D. Hall, Jr.
Alan A. Hanson



Curtis P. Hecke
Henry W. Hermann
Randall H. Hooe
Vernon E. Horton
Gordon L. Hoss

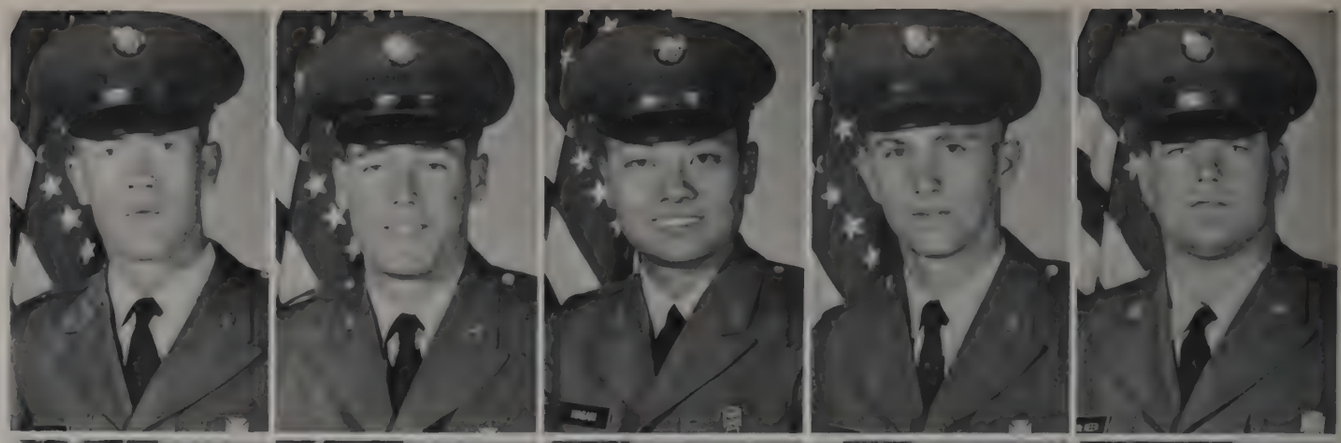
Jeffery W. Huges
Stanley Hunt
Randy A. Jackson
James J. Johnson
Joe H. Jones

Edward J. Kanduch
Michael Kaufman
Donald Keffaver
William Kirkham
Richard A. Kopp

Joseph Koshnick
Ronald V. Kraus
William Kubat
Donald D. Larson
Larry Ledbetter

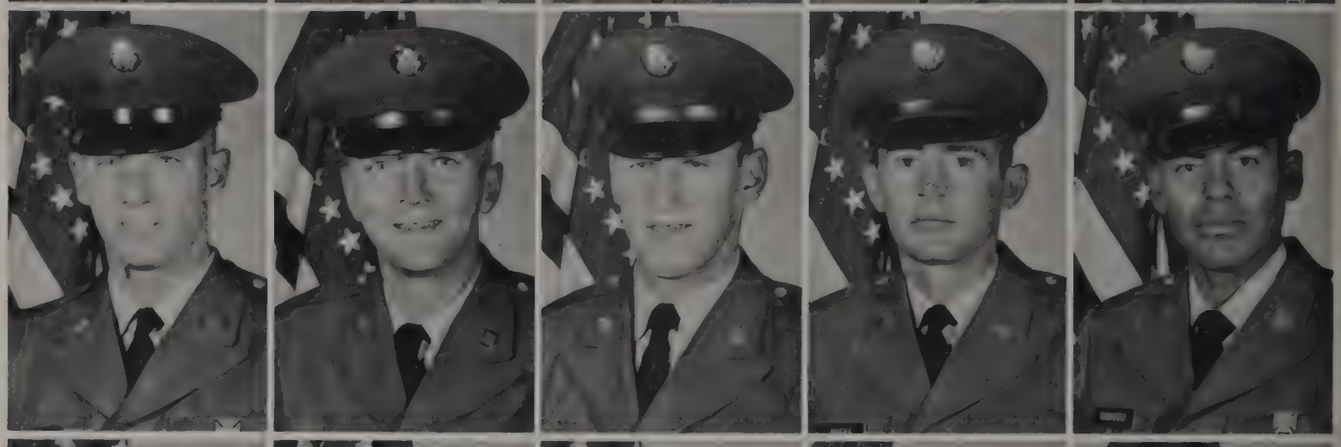
Edward J. Leduc
Thomas W. Leonard
Conrad N. Leopold
Lyman S. Lester
James A. Litzer

L. E. Lunsford
Henry P. Lussy
Carl T. Masaki
Dominic Mazzeo
Paul A. McKeen

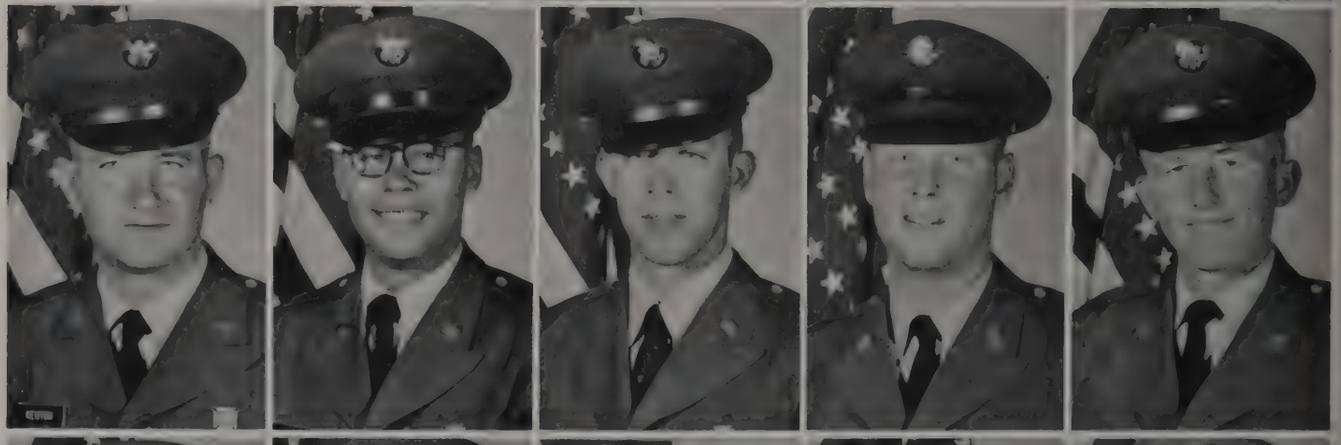


L. R. McKnatt
James R. Metcalf
J. L. Mendenhall
James H. Montgomery
T. E. Montgomery

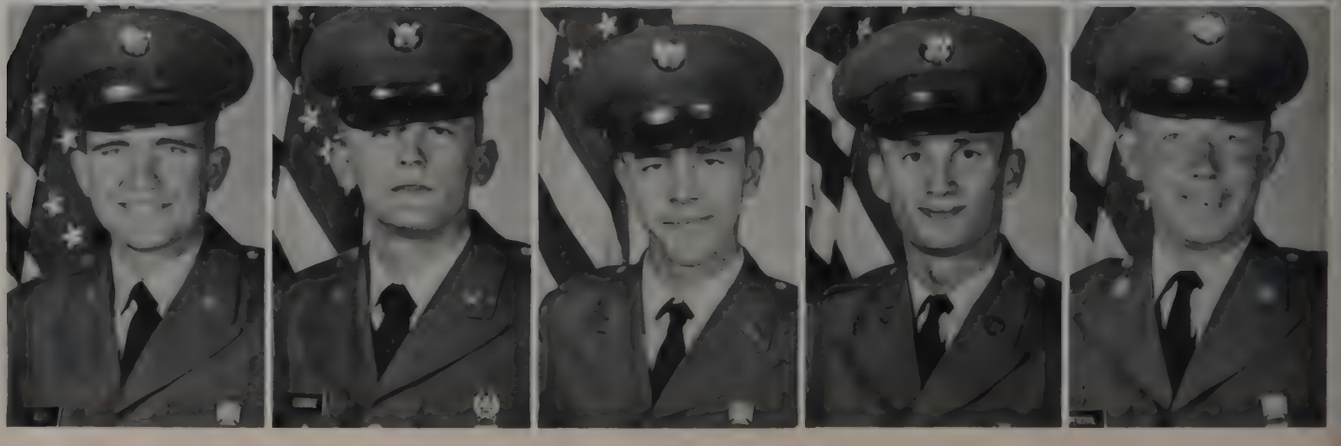
Michael Morris
Kenneth S. Mosby
Robert J. Munro
Jerry W. Myers
Robert Navarro



Donald Newton
William Nofile
Samuel L. Nowell
Cleveland Null
Allen Odenback



Johnny R. Ollis
Robert Osborne
D. P. Pascarella
Arnold P. Peneite
M. S. Percival



Chris E. Persing
Ronald E. Pierce
Lamont T. Pinker
John M. Powell
Roger T. Puls

Timothy Quane
E. D. Ranieri
Virgil L. Reed
P. J. Reinhold
John T. Riffee

Larry D. Riggs
Jose Rivas
Harold K. Root
Jack Bosenbaum
Steve O. Runion

Robert H. Russell
Glenn E. Salyers
Jon M. Sanford
G. M. Sarvela
W. T. Schmidt

Raymond Schow
F. F. Schultz
Samuel Simerly
Darrell Simmons
James H. Simpson

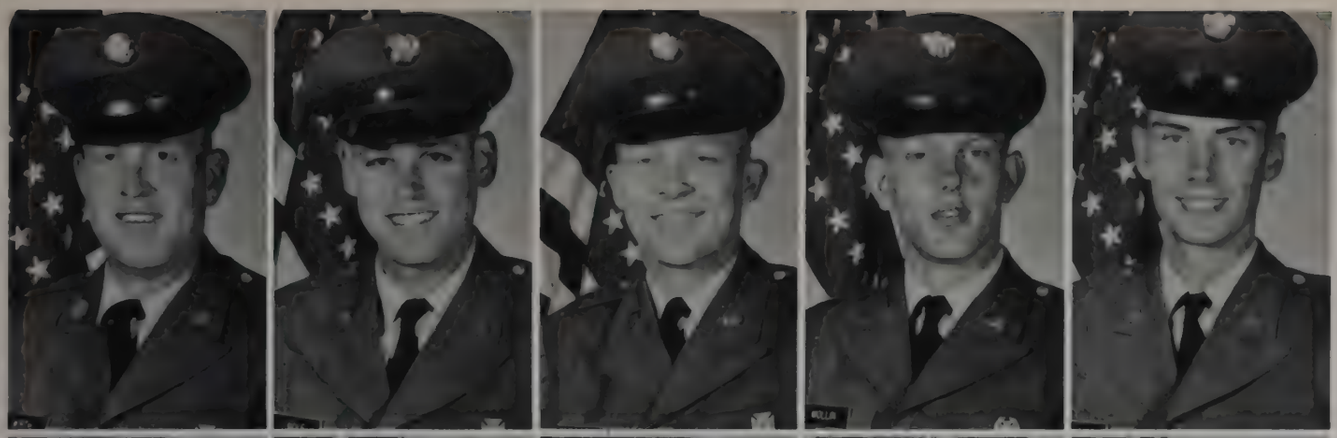
William J. Sipich
Jerome W. Slade
Thomas Smith
F. G. Snowberger
Richard Sorrell

Robert Specker
Alan F. Spencer
Elmer H. Spencer
W. D. Stepaniak
Kenneth Steward

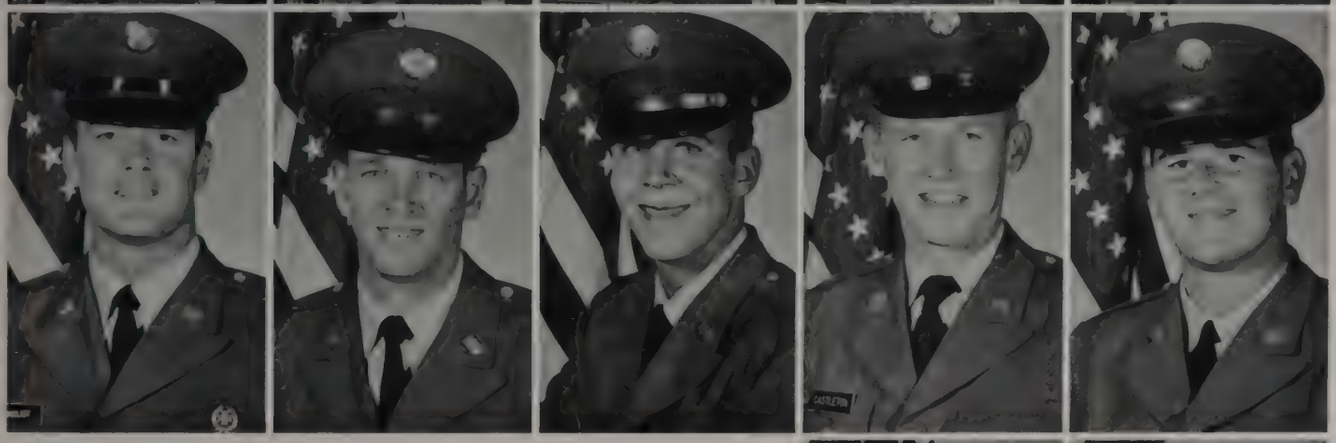
L. S. Stoneburner
D. D. Strohkirch
John D. Thomas
Alfonso Tino
R. A. Tippens

Janes A. Trimble
David C. Utley
James Vande Loo
William Varney
Thomas R. Vetter

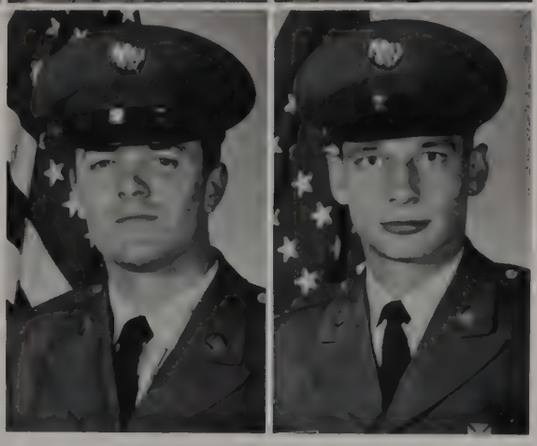
William Walters
Gerald S. White
James E. Wieting
James Williams
John R. Williams



Gary G. Wirth
Aaron Wolf
Ronald C. Wolf
Robert Wollin
Gary W. Woods



John R. Woolsey
James R. Wright
T. R. Yannarelly
E. P. Castleton
K. W. Spicer



A. M. Hess
G. Sakevich

U.S.ARMY

U.S. ARMY

U.S. ARMY
U.S. ARMY

E. J. LeDUC, OUTSTANDING LEADER OF CYCLE

J. F. O'NEILL, OUTSTANDING TRAINEE